

The Peace Conference.

Accompany Mr. Lincoln's message to Congress giving all the documents relative to the Peace Conference was a letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, our minister to England. As the letter gives a full and satisfactory account of the correspondence and conference, we publish it for the benefit of our readers.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 9, 1865.

Sir—It is a truism, that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins, there are citizens who emphatically demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation, longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end though the war declined is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war, ultimately bring about an abandonment of a conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from a conflict. The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps, ordinarily unpatriotic, in their purposes or notions. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise.

The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations, with a view to end our civil war, are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others with whom you have had to deal confidentially are known to yourself, though they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here, which are known only to the persons actually moving in them, and to this Government. I am now to give, for your information, an account of an affair of the same general character which recently received much attention here, and which, doubtless, will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jeff Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Mr. Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that he (Davis) was now as he always had been willing to send commissioners if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent, and that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms; that he would send commissioners to confer with President Lincoln with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received.

The President, therefore, on the 15th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging he had read the note of Davis, said that he was, in all respects, willing to receive any agents Mr. Davis, or any other influential man now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer, informally, with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington. On the 20th ultimo, we were advised from the camp of Lieut. Gen. Grant that A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington, as peace commissioners, to confer with the President. They were permitted by Lieut. Gen. Grant to come to his headquarters and await the decision of the President. Maj. Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at General Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, and a note to be addressed to them signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that should they be allowed to pass our lines, they would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the above-named letter of the 15th of January, to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition, in writing, Maj. Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable from the report of their conversation with Lieut. Gen. Grant, that the Richmond party would, in the manner prescribed, accept this condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe in the night of the first day of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the second, with the information that the persons who came from Richmond, had not accepted in writing, the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information, the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to so return, without waiting for information from the President; but at this juncture Lieut. Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War as well as to the Secretary of State that the Richmond party had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Maj. Eckert and Gen. Grant, and that they were ready to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under the circumstances, the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of February 2.

The Richmond party was brought down James River in a United States steamer transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads. On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by Secretary Seward, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, on board the United States steamer transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was courteous, calm and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make a categorical demand or tender formal stipulations, or absolute refusals. Nevertheless during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a

postponement of the question of separation upon which the war was waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside and armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them, that through such postponement we might have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospects of ultimate satisfactory adjustment of the political relations between the Government and the States, sections or people, now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced, we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the disbandment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the National authorities throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy in the United States was reviewed in all its bearings; and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the position he had heretofore assumed in his Preamble of Emancipation, and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the National authorities everywhere, was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to the appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from insurrectionary States.

The Richmond party were informed that Congress, had on the 31st adopted by a constitutional majority a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by three-fourths of the States so as to become a part of the National organic law. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement or any of them. Nevertheless, it is, perhaps, of some importance that we were able to submit our opinions and views to these prominent insurgents, and not in an unfriendly manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Northern Feeling Toward the South.

The vessels which have been sent by our people with food for the poor of Savannah are beginning to arrive, and naturally make some sensation there. They must remind the citizens of Savannah forcibly of the slender charges which have been so persistently made against the people of the North, of bloodthirstiness and barbarity. These charges have been made not alone by the rebels. We should expect them there. The necessity which has been upon them of using every means to keep up the extermination of their people, and their unscrupulousness in the choice of means, made such calumnies upon the Northern people one of the most natural and readiest weapons which they could use. That similar charges should be made against our enemies abroad is also not surprising. They are further removed and have had less opportunity for actual knowledge of facts, while the atmosphere has been filled with misrepresentations almost as persistent and nearly as effective as those which have poisoned the Southern air. But there have been some counter influences also. Light has been thrown in upon the unwilling darkness. We doubt not whether the stone fleet which was to close up the port of Charleston will be cited much more as a proof that we are so given up to the inhumanities of war as to be insensible to the calls of justice.

But it is remarkable that there should have been among ourselves those bold enough to so slander the spirit of the North as it has been vilified by a portion of our Northern press. They have not had the excuse of ignorance, for they have had the means of knowledge ready at their hand. They have not had the excuse of necessity, which rebel journals might put forth. They have done their vile work because they chose to do it. Ill birds have they been, and ill birds from choice.

We cannot help rejoicing over the charity which our people have bestowed upon Savannah on this account therefore, that it is a fact which cannot be got over, either by rebels or rebel sympathizers on either side of the ocean, and one from which an honest man can draw but one conclusion. The feeling of the North has been that we have been deeply injured by the South—that they have causelessly brought upon us immense labors and sacrifice, and endangered, without excuse, all that was dearest and most valuable. And though we have found especial fault with the leaders who led them astray, we have also felt that the whole people were to blame for being led astray; that they ought to have had too much patriotism and too much brotherly kindness to have plunged themselves and dragged us into such an abyss of trouble. And yet no sooner does the word come to us that Savannah, which has so long kept us away from her with hostile guns, was in our power, and that her people were in need but forth from the boundless abundance of the North goes a gift whose bounteousness but a few years since would have made the world re-echo with praise and gratulation over the progress of charity and good-will among men. And the vessels sail with their loads with streams flying all abroad, and followed by the hearty cheers of those who have dispatched them, bearing this abundant charity to those whose leaders but recently were endeavoring to apply the midnight torch to our chief cities.

We believe this is a premonition merely, a faint foretaste of the good feeling with which the Southern people will be welcomed back again. We cannot forget the past wholly. We have suffered too much, and they have done too much which cannot be entirely forgotten. But our people will lay the blame of many of these atrocities upon the accursed system of slavery, and will accept the destruction of the monster as an atonement for the wrongs which we have suffered at their hands. And from the recipients we believe must radiate a feeling which will in time make easier the renewal of the bonds of confidence and friendship which shall yet bind together North and South as one people, in bonds closer and stronger than could have been forged except in the furnace of war.

Man is imitated by four things—an echo, a shadow, an ape and a mirror.

When is beer not beer? When it is a little tart.

Our Securities in England.

The first effect of the news of the fall of Fort Fisher in England, was to put U. S. securities up 114/1012 per cent. Advice of this response we have in our dispatches this morning. There was much excitement in the London market. Bears had sold short largely, and 5-20s being scarce there was a great rush to cover contracts. The closing price was 54. Confederate loans fell in proportion, but the quotation is not given.

Englishmen will not laugh at the Germans now. The former sought to ignore United States securities, while the shrewd Germans were buying them at 40 to 45. Now Englishmen are buying them at 54, and there is more anxiety to buy than to sell. This is pleasing intelligence—doubtless so because it is well that those who sympathized with us in our darkest days, should make money at the expense of capitalists who sympathized with the rebels, and sought to turn this sympathy to a good account. The blockade runners, the holders of Confederate bonds, and the dealers of American securities are now suffering in that part where the Englishman is most sensitive—the pocket.

In a financial point of view this news from England is very important, as it promises to exercise a powerful influence on our market. It will strengthen the confidence of our own people in these securities, in the first place, and in the next place it must depress the price of gold. Heavy purchases of bonds on foreign account will, of course, increase the supply of exchange. The price of the latter is already one per cent. below par for bankers' signatures. This, of course, stops the exports of gold. Meantime, our exports of produce are fair, and our imports of foreign goods are light. What, then, is to prevent imports of gold from Europe? If the excess of exchange continues, this must be done, for it is not to be supposed that exchange will be sold at a discount greater than the cost of shipping coin.

The effect of such a movement on our gold market may readily be imagined. Already weak, and trembling as if on the brink of a precipice, favorable military news, coming on the heels of the foreign advances, and coupled with the easy working of our foreign trade balances, would send prices tumbling. The public are now looking steadily for lower rates. Dealers expect decline, and act accordingly. The market, therefore, has but little support. There is, under the present aspect of affairs, no considerable bull party to rush in to risk the experiment of trying to check a downward movement. All, therefore, that is required now to produce an explosion, louder and more fatal than any that has heretofore occurred, is a considerable military success. With such a success there would, in all probability, be a panic in the gold market, such as has not heretofore been experienced. In this direction a combination of events, at home and abroad, is surely tending.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Mexican Affairs.

Semi-official news from Guaymas, Capital of Sonora, was received to-day. It stated that a large force of Imperialists under Gen. Vega invaded the State of Sonora, when Gaitrapi, of the national army, started to attack him on the French steamer Lucifer, and they landed at Atala.

Colonel Rosale, of the National army of Mexico, attacked the reinforcements at the town of San Pedro, and obtained a complete success, defeating the enemy, capturing all their stores and artillery and many prisoners, among them Lazella, the commander of the Lucifer, who was commanding the expedition, together with six officers.

General Patoni at the same time defeated the Imperialists under Vega, at Elfuerte, and took their artillery and ammunition, and a large number of prisoners. Among them was Vega himself, who was immediately shot as a traitor to his country.

After this complete failure of the expedition to Sonora, it is not anticipated that a second one will be attempted.

Private letters from Mexico say that Gen. Bazaine has been defeated three times at Oaxaca with heavy loss. On one occasion he found himself almost surrounded by masked batteries which did fearful execution on his army. Gen. Dinse has 12,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery. This force is constantly increasing.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Bazaine was severely wounded and that 700 men of the Foreign Legion had deserted.

Most of them are going over to the Liberals. The Liberals are increasing in strength, and it is said they now number sixty thousand. They have recovered the entire State of Jalisco. Indeed, the empire consists only of Matamoros, Tuxtepec, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and the City of Mexico. Authority is maintained in these places only by frequent executions of innocent persons.

The Liberals had gained a victory at Soquilo.

A Duplex Eclipse—Both Sun and Moon Observed.

We find the following in the St. Louis Republican:

We've a friend about town who is literally the "fellow of infinite jest" referred to in Hamlet's random recollection of Yorick. Barring his giving two dollars and a half a piece for cakes of soap, and his indulgence in a few other unseemly extravagances, he is a model of precise and pious deportment. As Plutarch said of Homer, he can close a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction which means, modernized, that he never tells a joke except to point a moral or adorn a tale. Being "werry" temperate (never drinking even harmless egg-nogg on Christmas days,) he tells us the following by way of enforcing his views on the merits of total abstinence.

Two fellows were out on a "lark" one night, and while plodding their weary way along a suburban street, they suddenly came upon the glimmer of a distant gaslight.

"I say, Harry, (hic) s'tol' ble him. Sun's up."

"I no better, taint, sh'up (hic) you're drunk; it's moon's up," rejoined Tom.

"I say 't sun."

"Bet ye ten dollars 't moon."

The bet was not made; or, at the best the money was not put up, because it's not to be supposed that the disputants were able to decipher the denomination of a greenback bill. They continued obstinate, however, and resolved to leave the decision of the mooted question to the first man they met.

A chance soon offered in the person of an other night traveler whom they saw scrambling for a hat with which he had parted company. The two friends stated their point as well as thick tongues would permit, concluding with—

"Now say, 't sun or moon?"

"Sense me, gentlemen," replied the referee, after a steady stare at the light, "I'm (hic) stranger in the place, and really (hic) can't say."

Married life too often begins with rosewood and mahogany and ends with pine.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Feb. 16—Senate—Special order: A Senate bill to establish an Agricultural College, amended in the House, which amendment the Judiciary Committee reported, with their opinion that it should not pass. The question was whether or not the Senate would sustain and adopt the report of the committee. Mr. Sampson spoke at length and favored the report of the Committee. Mr. Fisk responded, and reviewed the whole question, and retaining the right to the floor, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock. The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, when it proceeded to the consideration of an act to appropriate money to the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums. Mr. Bush had the floor and continued his remarks in response to Mr. Sampson, chairman of the special committee that reported the bill. Mr. Bristow followed and advocated the passage of the bill and sustained the report of the committee. After other addresses from Senators, pro and con, the question was put on striking out \$82,000; rejected. It was moved to strike out \$200; rejected. Mr. Whitaker moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a bill excluding the \$82,000 appropriation; rejected. The bill then passed—yeas, 30; nays, 15.

House—Orders of the day: Resolution in relation to arrests by military authorities in Kentucky. The amendment of Mr. E. H. Smith, giving notice through the newspapers of the time and place of the meeting of the Committee of Investigation, was adopted. The resolutions as amended were then adopted—yeas, 46; nays, 35. Resolutions in relation to the permit system as carried on in Kentucky. Several amendments were adopted, and then the resolutions were carried—yeas, 47; nays, 33. An act allowing common school districts to levy a district tax: passed—yeas, 65; nays, 16.

Feb. 17—Senate—Special Order: An act to establish an Agricultural College. Before any vote was taken the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to regulate the salaries of Judges of Circuit Courts. A Senate resolution naming the 20th as the day of adjournment, and amended in the House by inserting the 27th, was placed in the orders of the day. Special order: A bill to establish an Agricultural College. Mr. Whitaker had the floor and opposed the report of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Harrison responded and before any action was taken the Senate adjourned.

House—Mr. J. F. Bell moved to take up the resolution concerning the final adjournment. The resolution was amended so as to adjourn on the 28th inst. Mr. Lauck offered some resolutions concerning the Constitutional Amendment, recommending that the proposition to amend be rejected. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill concerning the salaries of Circuit Court Judges and of the Louisville Chancery Court: passed—yeas, 59; nays, 25. The bill raises the salary to \$2,000. Orders of the day: An act increasing the pay of members of the next Legislature to five dollars per day after August next: rejected—yeas, 37; nays, 43. An act to amend sec. 23, art. 1, chap. 37, Revised Statutes: passed. An act to amend the 21st paragraph of the 4th section of Code of Practice: passed. An act in relation to the recording of wills in certain cases: passed. An act authorizing the appointment of guardians in certain cases: passed. An act to amend sec. 716, chap. 6, Code of Practice in civil cases: postponed. An act to amend chapter 23 of Revised Statutes: Action cut off by an adjournment.

Feb. 18—Senate—Mr. Bristow, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to prevent the procuring of substitutes in this State: passed. Same, a bill to repeal as much of the State Guard law as imposes a fine for failing to muster: amended and passed. (Repeals art. 2 and sections 14 and 15.) Mr. Fisk, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a House bill to amend sec. 3, art. 6, chap. 27, Revised Statutes: passed. Same, a bill to amend chap. 11 of the Revised Statutes: passed. Same, a House bill to amend art. 5, chap. 86, Revised Statutes: referred to Judiciary Committee. Orders of the day: A bill to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky. Mr. Sampson had the floor advocating the report of the Committee refusing the substitute adopted in the House. Mr. Wright then moved the previous question, which was adopted, and the main question was on the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee, and the Senate rejected the report—yeas, 8; nays, 23. Mr. Prall proposed an amendment by which to locate the College at Paris, Ky., and for that purpose, offering an inducement for the same the Garth devise of about \$55,000, and also \$10,000 to be given by Bourbon county: rejected—yeas, 9; nays, 22. Mr. Sampson proposed an amendment to section 8, providing that not more than one-third of the electors should belong to the same religious sect. The previous question was demanded and ordered, and Mr. Sampson's amendment was rejected—yeas, 11, nays, 19. The House substitute was then passed—yeas, 20; nays, 10.

How many Lives the War has Cost.

Whether through negotiations or by war, Peace is in some way not far distant. It is a good time therefore to note what has been the waste of life by the war.

Official statements carefully made up in the War Department, will show, it is said, that the number of soldiers in our service who have died since the war began, will reach the startling number of two hundred and forty thousand, or very nearly a quarter of a million! Of these two hundred and twenty-one thousand have actually died in the service from wounds or sickness, in the field and in hospitals. The authorities estimate the number of deaths from wounds or disease contracted in the service, which did not prove fatal till after discharge, and do not therefore appear in the foregoing statement, at twenty thousand more.

These figures will prove, to many, a pleasing disappointment. So much has been said of our "hatecombs of slain" that nearly everybody had supposed only millions could enumerate them. That our whole loss in four years has not been nearly so great as our increase by emigration, to say nothing of the natural increase of population, is itself the strongest proof that we are in no sense reduced by exhaustion to make peace on any terms save the absolute submission of the insurgents.—*Washington Cor. Cin. Gaz.*

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazard, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, and sold by all Druggists.

Mr. Ingram offered a resolution concerning the peace and tranquility of Kentucky,

lies on the table one day. Special order: An act to amend the 716 section of the Civil Code of Practice: laid on the table. Orders of the day: An act to amend chap. 28, Revised Statutes. [This is the bloody act punishing robbery with death.] Mr. Ward said there was too much blood in the bill for his vote. He believed it would defeat the object for which it was originated. The law as it now stands is sufficiently strong if enforced. He would vote against the bill in every possible shape and form. Mr. McLeod advocated the bill, saying that he was for experimenting, for a while at least, on marauding thieves. The House refused to order the bill to a third reading.

It is stated that the late expedition from Memphis to the Washita river, in Louisiana, under Col. Osband, "captured about two hundred prisoners, most of whom were paroled." On this proceeding the Louisville Journal contains the following just remarks: We don't see the sense of capturing prisoners and immediately paroling them, as is so often done, and as seems to have been done in this case. Such paroling is of no account, either theoretically or practically. It is not in accordance with the old cartel or any other arrangement between the commissioners of the two Governments. By the terms of the cartel, paroles are good for nothing unless the prisoners paroled have been kept a certain length of time. The officers and soldiers discharged by Osband will, of course, return at once to the Confederate service. Indeed, if they were not to do so voluntarily, they would by compulsion. The officers in command in the South would have them forced into the ranks forthwith.

It is true that the guerillas, when they take Federal prisoners, often parole such as they don't kill, but this is, with them, a matter of necessity. They pass all their time in moving rapidly from place to place in small squads to pillage and depredate, and prisoners would be a very great encumbrance to them. But certainly it is far otherwise with formidable Federal expeditions like that which went to the Washita and returned. The forces composing such expeditions could keep as many prisoners as they could take, and surely prisoners, if worth taking, are worth keeping. They are of especial importance to us at this time, when exchanges, it is said, are about to take place, and when there is danger, that, in making them, grave complications may arise between the two powers.

The Present Contest.

The Philadelphia Ledger well and truly says that there never was a war of any kind conducted under so many disadvantages meekly and quietly borne as our war against the rebels. They conduct the war as pirates on the ocean and as incendiaries on land, and yet expect to be treated as belligerents, and we find their claims supported in every way by the crowned heads of some of the most important powers of the world. International law is tortured for pleas to interfere in their behalf by the very nations whose laws are allowed to be evaded in every possible way, that we may be injured.

If, in ridding the earth of a pirate, neutral waters are invaded, an emphatic "protest" is called for from neutral nations. But if those very pirates take refuge in neutral territory, or, perhaps, have been hired to murder and burn and rob in neutral territory, they are shielded and applauded, instead of being given up to a felon's doom. This is so marked, that ours is beginning to be felt throughout the civilized world not as a war between two parties in the United States, nor as a war between two sets of principles, one for the extension of human slavery and the other opposed to it, but as a war of aristocracy throughout the world against liberty and all liberal government, and it is rapidly becoming recognized as, on our part, a war for the preservation of order against robbery, piracy, murder, arson, and every crime against humanity, in the worst forms.

Ornamental Hair Store!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM
CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY
of all styles, from latest patents; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit return them by paying return express.

PERFUMERY

of all kinds—Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Darnot's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864—swim.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy!

May 25, 1864—wtdwly-325.

An Incident of Libby Prison Experience.

Mr. Richardson, of the New York Tribune, writes the following:

I will give but one of the many incidents in our Libby experience. It was a hot summer day, and we were all depressed, when the news came that Grant had been terribly whipped and driven back in confusion from Vicksburg, and that a great battle had occurred at some obscure place in Pennsylvania called Gettysburg, where Meade had received a Waterloo defeat, and Lee had captured forty thousand prisoners. The rebel papers indulged in a good many speculations as to where their authorities could guard these prisoners and how they could feed them without starving the people of Richmond. That was a sad, silent night in Libby; and even the usual evening prayer-meeting was clouded with despondency and doubt.

There was one negro among the score or two in prison, who had excited my curiosity, because in conversation with me, he had declared that he felt no interest in the national conflict; that it was a speculators' war on both sides, from which no good could ever result. He was the first African I had ever seen who professed to be indifferent on the subject. But the next day after we received this gloomy intelligence he came rushing up into our room, and immediately began to dance a hornpipe, performing the most remarkable gymnastics. We all clustered around him, asking, "What is the matter?"

"De Yankees has taken Vicksburg with forty thousand prisoners," he shouted, as soon as he could gain his breath. "Here is de news!" And he pulled from his pocket a newspaper, extra, just from the press, which he had purloined from one of the rebel officers.

Then swiftly followed the glad tidings that we had also conquered at Gettysburg; that Lee, and not Meade was in full retreat. How suddenly the very atmosphere seemed to change! There was cheering and dancing; and somebody shouted "Glory hallelujah!" Upon this hint, Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Ohio, in his clear, ringing tones, started Mrs. Howe's impressive hymn:

"For mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;"

and every voice in the room joined in the chorus. I never saw any body of men more stirred and thrilled than all were as they heard the closing stanza:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,

With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;

As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

300 COPIES.

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.

Feb. 7, 1865—2m.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin, for Annual Monthly and Special Income Lists for 1862, 1863 and 1864.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

Ninth day of March 1865, and Continue Five days,

to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same, and the

all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof." Upon Income the penalty is five per centum.

WILLARD DAVIS,

Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.

A. G. BUSH, D. C.

RICHMOND, Ky., Feb. 17th, 1865.

Internal Revenue Stamps furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector.

Feb. 21, 1865—till 10th March.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864—336—tw4wly.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEW

July 24, 1864-2m-348.

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

August 26, 1863-w&twlv

Stk, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	38,000 00
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Feb. 7, 1865-1f

Feb. 7, 1865-1f